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WEATHER—PARTLY CLOUDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

ONE CENT.

SEIZED PAPERS BARE VAST NET WOVEN BY SPIES

Departure of Von Bernstorff Predicted if He Claims All Von Igel Data.

PLOT DIRECTORS KNOWN

Financial Head of Organization and All His Aides Declared Identified.

Van Bernstorff Demands Return of Spy Papers

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has made a formal and emphatic demand upon Secretary of State Lansing for the immediate return of the papers which Department of Justice agents seized from Wolf von Igel, private secretary to Capt. von Pappen, former military attaché of the German Embassy.

The Ambassador considers the seizure of the papers as a direct violation of the recognized rights of a German diplomat as he considers the arrest of Von Igel an infringement on the sovereign rights of Germany.

(By New York Sun Service.)

New York, April 19.—The complete inner workings of the Teutonic spy system in America—the financial head, the alleged directors of the plots to destroy commerce, the list of the spies who obtain secret information—may be laid before the public as a result of the seizure of a mass of papers on Tuesday morning in the former headquarters, room 201, 50 Wall street, of the dismissed German military attaché, Capt. Franz von Pappen. While the State Department and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, were wrestling today over the question as to whether these papers belonged to the German Embassy, the startling prophecy was made by a government authority that if Count von Bernstorff claimed the ownership of all the papers seized he would be on his way out of the country within two weeks.

New Fields Opened Up.

The papers, which were left in charge of Wolf von Igel, the young German army officer who has been arrested on a charge of participating in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, are said to have furnished the Federal authorities with information, opening up new avenues of investigation, naming new secret agents and revealing much evidence for which a search had previously been made.

The documents seem to have been entrusted to Von Igel as a sort of successor to Von Pappen, though with less authority, with power to clean up work that had been started, and then stopped. Von Igel, according to Federal authorities, looms as a promising young German upon whom developed a large amount of routine work that he was to carry on under the advice of older and more experienced men than himself.

Kept Many Records.

As such, the young man was virtually the business manager, it is asserted, of the German spy system. It is said that he kept in a safe bearing the seal of the Imperial German government a large bundle of papers dealing with violations against United States laws by German agents and German sympathizers. The papers found in Von Igel's office—said there are hundreds of them—are said to show that Von Igel was a sort of paymaster for the German spy system; that he cashed checks drawn by Von Pappen, and other official representatives of Germany, and that he handed the money to persons sent on secret missions.

Embassy Officials Mentioned.

It is said that the federal investigators have learned that Von Igel received many payments from Dr. H. F. Albert, the fiscal agent of the German government in America and privy councillor of the German embassy. The document shows also dealings of a questionable character with other members of the German embassy.

Bryan Coming to Capital To Try to Prevent War

By International News Service.

St. Louis, April 19.—"I believe it would be a crime against civilization for this country to go into the war, and therefore unwise for this country to do anything that would increase the chances of going into the war," said William Jennings Bryan today, before leaving St. Louis for Washington, where he said he was going to try to prevent the United States from entering the war.

OBREGON WOULD FORCE WAR ON UNITED STATES

Mexican Leader's Faction Declared to Be Helping Along Disaffection.

CRISIS BELIEVED NEAR

Report Sent to State Department Said to Contain Details of Complications.

Carranza Fears Plot Hatched in the U. S.

Formal protest against the organization on American territory of a new revolution against the Carranza government of Mexico was lodged with Secretary of State Lansing yesterday afternoon by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-designate to the United States.

Mr. Arredondo told the Secretary that he had been directed by his government to inform the United States that Antonio Villalaz, a former Villista general, is at present at Laredo, Tex., organizing a force of former Villistas and Huertistas to invade Mexico.

Villalaz, who was arrested several months ago by Federal authorities in connection with border troubles, was released ten days ago at San Antonio, Tex., under bond of \$1,000, pending his trial.

By H. H. STANSBURY.

International News Service. El Paso, Tex., April 19.—The Obregon faction in the de facto government of Mexico is making a desperate effort to force First Chief Carranza to declare war against the United States.

This information was received today from Chihuahua.

That a real crisis has been reached in the negotiations with Gen. Carranza is declared to have been reported to the State Department. The message received here said:

"Consul Letcher's most recent reports are of such a nature that they should compel Washington to make them public.

Supplies Still Are Held.

"All supplies shipped over the Mexican railways and intended for the American forces through consignment to private individuals are still being held here.

"When an explanation was demanded the reply was given that the supplies could not be released without an order from Gen. Obregon.

"The nine cars of grain and forage which arrived here last Thursday morning were confiscated.

"The efforts made by Consul Letcher to secure the release of the several shipments and have them forwarded to San Antonio over the Northwestern railway have been ignored.

"Gen. Luis Herrera left Chihuahua en route for Parral on Sunday night in command of the Morelos and Juarez brigades.

Villa's "Death" Forgotten.

"The Mexican officials are no longer endeavoring to substantiate the report of Villa's death. Gen. Luis Gutierrez said the information never amounted to more than a rumor. Consul Letcher said there was nothing in the story of Villa's body having been found.

"Thirteen Villistas were executed this morning for plotting to overthrow the Carranza garrison.

"Private Eichenberger, of the Tenth Cavalry, who has been missing since the Parral fight, has been located southeast of Parral, according to a report from Col. Brown to Consul Letcher.

The message does not state whether Eichenberger was found dead or alive. He is believed to be the courier sent by Col. Brown to ascertain what had happened to Maj. Tompkins, in command when firing was heard in the direction of Parral.

A member of the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company reached El Paso from Parral today with a first-person story of the fighting. His report has been accepted by Gen. Bell, and it relates that but one Mexican was killed. The Mexican wounded consisted of one man, one woman and one child.

Four aeroplanes passed through El Paso today en route to Columbus as express.

The bill of lading showed that the shipment originated at Newport News. The stipulated transportation charges were \$700.

Acting under orders from Secretary of War Baker, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, left Washington at 6:15 o'clock last night for San Antonio, Tex., to confer with Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston concerning the military situation and outlook of the American troops in Mexico.

U-BOAT WAR MUST STOP OR U. S. WILL END RELATIONS WITH BERLIN, SAYS WILSON



THE GREAT DIVIDE.

T. R. SCORES WILSON NOTE

Colonel Pillories President for Policy, No Matter How Berlin May Act.

(By New York Sun Service.)

New York, April 19.—Col. Roosevelt gave out a statement today saying that if Germany now does as President Wilson demands, it will prove that Germany would have given in when he wrote the strict accountability note if he had taken the proper position at that time, thus preventing the Lusitania disaster, and removing the present causes of friction.

And if Germany does not do so as the President demands, the Colonel said, the strict accountability note is unpardonable.

The Colonel's statement, which thus pillories Mr. Wilson's action, whatever its effects on Germany may be, said:

"Fourteen months ago the President's strict accountability note to Germany. If it meant anything, meant at least what the present note means.

"If Germany now does as the President demands, it will be proof positive that if he had chosen to take the proper position at the time of the original strict accountability note, the lives of all these women and children, and other noncombatants would have been saved and the cause of friction with Germany would have been removed.

"If, on the other hand, Germany does not do as requested, it is well to remember that such a note as the strict accountability note fourteen months ago is unpardonable, unless it is backed by the deeds to make the words good.

"If it was meant to be taken seriously and to produce results, it should have been accompanied by immediate and thorough-going preparation, whereas, as a matter of fact, we are not now stronger by a man, or a rifle, or a boat, or a gun; and of the same amount of ammunition we have manufactured, a part was furnished to the Villistas, who used it against our troops, and some has since been furnished to the Carranzistas who have likewise used it against our troops."

Italy Seizes Austrian Ships.

Rome, April 19.—Announcement was made today that the prize commissioners have seized twenty-nine Austrian ships and four motor boats.

State Department Gives Out Text of Note to Germany

The text of the note to Germany demanding the immediate abandonment of the "present methods of submarine warfare" against merchant vessels, and threatening the breaking off of diplomatic relations in case of noncompliance was given out by the State Department last evening. It is practically identical in all important points with the President's speech before the joint session of Congress yesterday, and is as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD. (Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, April 18, 1916.

You are instructed to deliver to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my government Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on May 24, last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English Channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to Your Excellency:

Information now in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel; and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships. About eighty of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful, detailed, and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of Your Excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

The government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial Government of the 10th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements, and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestricted practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelvemonth and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations. If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the Imperial Government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of subma-

NOTE TO GERMANY CALLS HALT AND THREATENS BREAK

President's Message to Kaiser Almost Identical with Speech Informing Congress of His Decision on Submarine Issue.

President's Explanation of U. S. Ultimatum to Germany

"Unless the imperial government should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

—Secretary of State Lansing in his note to Berlin.

"We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness. I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

—President Wilson in his address to Congress.

President Wilson has served notice on Germany to choose immediately between abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare or severance of diplomatic relations with the United States. The President addressed Congress in joint session yesterday and informed that body of the decision he had taken. The President's note to Germany setting forth this demand had already been sent hours before to Berlin.

The note, which is practically identical with the President's address to Congress, was made public last evening. As predicted, it is a scathing general indictment of Germany's submarine policy, coupled with the assertion that the United States has now reached the point where it regards this submarine warfare incompatible with the rights of neutrals and noncombatants and the principles of humanity.

"Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

MUST STOP WAR ON MERCHANTMEN.

This is the wording of the demand which the President makes upon Germany. All other features of the note are regarded as of minor consideration as compared to this demand, for it is upon this, it is explained, that the German government will act, and upon Germany's action will depend the immediate seriousness of the situation.

President Wilson is understood to mean by this demand that Germany must give up its submarine campaign against merchant shipping and commerce carriers altogether. References in his note preceding the demand clearly indicate this. At the State Department it is stated flatly that the President demands the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce carriers. But officials admit that the actual demand is so worded as to leave this important point open to two constructions. One is that Germany must abandon its submarine campaign against merchantmen altogether. The other is that Germany must abandon its "present methods of submarine warfare" in favor of other methods of submarine warfare against merchantmen which will satisfy the President.

GERMANS SEIZE ON DOUBTFUL POINT.

German diplomats here have at once seized upon this latter construction and it is regarded as certain that the President's demand will be so understood in Berlin. It leaves Germany an opportunity to reply that the imperial government will endeavor to conform to this demand by a revision of the rules now governing the warning of passenger ships and merchantmen and by agreeing to adequately provide for the safety of the crews.

Secretary Lansing, after conferring with Count von Bernstorff, made it clear that an immediate cessation of Germany's submarine campaign was the only contingency upon which the matter could be reopened. There is grave doubt here whether the imperial government will agree to this.

The word "immediately" in the President's demand is the outstanding feature so far as Germany's reply is concerned. Count von Bernstorff has not yet had time to hear officially his government's views. But he understands pretty well what his government's attitude will be and he is understood to despair of any immediate cessation of the submarine campaign unless Great Britain in the meantime relaxes the rigors of the blockade.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that Germany, according to authoritative information here, is not willing to give up its submarine campaign against merchantmen and President Wilson apparently is unwilling to accept any further proposals until Germany has first complied with his specific demand that the imperial government "immediately declare and effect" a change in present methods of submarine warfare.

Von Igel Arrest Has Bearing.

Other features which detract from any prospects of amicable and immediate adjustment are pointed out by German diplomats. German opinion, it is explained, is just now very much aroused against the action taken here against Von Igel, Capt. von Pappen's former secretary. His arrest is characterized throughout Germany as a flagrant violation of German rights and an invasion of German sovereignty.

The consensus of opinion here, in Congressional, official and diplomatic circles, is that a break with Germany is inevitable. The President himself is very pessimistic. Secretary Lansing likewise sees little hope. It is learned that several members of the German Embassy staff are already making tentative arrangements to leave for Germany. The general feeling is that the break will come within a week, possibly sooner.

If the Berlin government delays the reply more than two or three days an urgent demand for a reply will be sent to Berlin by the United States government, according to State Department officials.

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